The United People of Yamato Are the Uniters Of Asia

Nippon Times

Through Unity and Determination to Anglo-Saxon Surrender

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ALARM OF ANTI-AXIS OVER INDIA BATTLE IS NOTED BY IGUCHI

Foe's Plan to Bare War Aims In Asia Will Not Stop Freedom Fight, He Stresses

Reports of the past week indicating that the anti-Axis nations are preparing to implement the Atlantic Charter with a joint declaration on war aims which would embrace the entire world, betray the ever-increasing alarm in the Anglo-American camp caused by the powerful thrust of the Japanese and Indian National Army forces into India, Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, declared at his meeting with the foreign press on Monday. "The rather sudden interest in making a statement of war aims relative to Asia reflects the deep concern with which America and Britain view the military developments in the Burma-India theater of war," he said.

Referring to a United Press dispatch from New York which stated that political half-measures relative to Asia could not give the anti-Axis nations a successful means to combat Japan, and that intelligent anti-Japanese among some of the Asiatic countries admitted that the Japanese policy is "dangerously successful among the wide masses," Mr. Iguchi remarked that it was quite clear that whatever statements of Asiatic war aims the American and British enemies might be able to draw up, if they could ever agree to them, they would have no effect whatsoever on the historic struggle for liberation which was now going on and which, for the most part, had already become an accomplished fact.

"Aims which are never substantiated and which are only expressions of hypocrisy no longer find responsive ears in East Asia," the Spokesman declared. "Asia's answer to them is the sword of justice to retrieve all that has been lost to Britain and America in the decades and centuries past. And that answer is now being made as the Japanese and Indian National Army forces, having already occupied strategic points, turn their armed fury upon the British citadel of Imphal, the fall of which is now impending."

During the press conference, the Spokesman also pointed out that Manipur meant Jewel State in Hindustani and that Dimapur, strategic point on the Bengal-Assam Railway and the Imphal road, which is being threatened now, meant Egg Town. Humorously referring to the town's name, he said that when it did fall it would really crack open like an egg.

The Spokesman also pointed out that the composition of the British-Indian forces fighting in the Tonzan-Imphal-Kohima area showed how disturbed the British were by the successful drives of the Indian National Army. He disclosed that in this area there was one British soldier to every one Indian because the British were afraid to use the Indians because of their reluctance to fight against the forces of Subhas Chandra Bose, who are fighting for independence. In the rear, however, there were eight Indian troops to every one British, he said.

Touching on the demotion of General Henri Giraud, former Commander-in-Chief of the Algiers Rebel French Forces, to Inspector-General of the same forces, Mr. Iguchi stated that it might be indicative of waning United States influence in Africa. He said that it was reported that one of General Charles de Gaulle's right-hand men had also been invited to Moscow and that all this might show that the United States was helpless in face of the increasing power of the Soviets in the region.

Francis Given New Post

Domei

LISBON, April 10.—General Arthur Francis, former Chief-of-Staff of the British Forces stationed in West Asia, has been appointed Commander of the Anti-Axis Forces in Iraq and Iran, according to a Bagdad report.

Soviet Planes Raid Latvia

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 10.—Soviet planes attacked the railway center of Rezekne in eastern Latvia on April 7 damaging numerous buildings and killing about 100 persons, the Latvian Government announced, according to a Riga report.

Rites to Transfer Thailand Capital To Pechabun Held

Domei

BANGKOK, April 10.—A cornerstone laying ceremony for the new capital at Pechabun will take place on April 23, the Thai Government announced. Rites solemnizing the transfer of the capital from Bangkok to Pechabun were performed here this morning in the presence of Prime Minister Field Marshal Phibun Songkhram and other Government officials. It is recalled that the decision to remove the capital was reached by authorities at the end of January this year.

WISCONSIN VOTERS FORSAKE WILLKIE

Dewey Said Favorite Although War Situation in November Will Affect Election

Special

LISBON, April 9.—Wendell Willkie's failure to win even one out of the 24 Wisconsin Republican delegates votes to the Chicago Republican National Convention is all the more dismal in view of the fact that neither General Douglas MacArthur, Harold Stassen, Governor of Minnesota, nor Thomas Dewey Governor of New York, personally campaigned for Wisconsin delegates, according to Washington reports.

The Wisconsin primary is most important to Republican aspirants for presidential nomination because, unlike most states, it is open to all voters, Republican, Democrat, Progressive and Independent and thus the outcome provides the best indication as to how it may affect the 1944 national politics.

The report added that Willkie lost Wisconsin despite his vigorous campaign primarily because he was opposed by most of the Republican professional politicians. It hinted that probably this was an indication that Wisconsin voters intend to demand a Republican presidential candidate as far from President Roosevelt as possible and as far to the right of the administration as possible.

Meanwhile, in an editorial the pro-Dewey New York Sun views the Wisconsin Republican primary as one of the most "amazing personal triumphs" for Dewey while the once pro-Willkie New York World Telegram considers Willkie all "washed up". Dewey looms as the likeliest national convention winner, it said.

Regardless of whether Dewey wins the Republican nomination or whether President Roosevelt is seeking his fourth term, both of which are regarded almost as certainties, it is widely believed that it is harzardous to predict the outcome of the November election for it is expected to be a real wartime election governed by the European and East Asia war situation in November.

This being the case, it is believed that numerous war factors now impossible to predict are bound to influence the voting which may upset many normal rules.

Normandie Repairing Stopped

Special

LISBON, April 9.—Repairs on the luxury liner, Normandie, which was raised from the bottom of New York Harbor some time ago were suddenly suspended, according to a New York report. Competent authorities in the U.S. Navy Department declined to state the reasons for this sudden measure.

59 U.S. ATTACKERS BLASTED BY REICH IN BRUNSWICK RAID

American Air Authorities in Britain Admit Big Fiasco; 30 Bombers Lost in Duels

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 9.—The United States air force authorities in Britain admitted a major fiasco in its raid on Brunswick yesterday afternoon according to a report received here from London.

In an official announcement the authorities said that the American raiders lost 34 bombers and 25 fighters in that disastrous attack. Thirty of the bombers were shot down in a stirring combat over that city. The resistance of the German fighters and anti-aircraft artillery was particularly fierce.

56 Planes Downed

Special

BERLIN, April 9.—At least 56 United States planes have been reported as shot down for certain in furious fights with German fighters when American bombers attempted attacks over northwestern and central Germany in the early afternoon hours yesterday.

According to a statement made by competent quarters here, the focal point of this new German success lies not in the number of enemy aircraft shot down but in the fact that the German defense succeeded in breaking up this major attack which was covered by a strong escort.

From observations of all the German pilots who participated in the action, many of the United States bombers dropped their bombs over the countryside after being turned back. Some American bombers were even shot down over Holland with their full bomb loads.

Some of the enemy bombers also turned back even before the concentrated attacks of the German fighters and destroyer units had started.

U.S. REVEALS NAVY LOSSES

Killed Reach 18,397, Missing 9,381 And Those Captured 4,421

Domei

LISBON, April 8.—The United States navy lost 18,397 officers and men killed since the commencement of hostilities, according to an announcement of the U.S. Navy Department, a Washington dispatch received here today revealed.

The announcement gave the casualties among the naval forces, marines and coast guard service as follows: Killed 18,397; wounded 11,341; 9,381 missing and 4,421 taken prisoner, totalling 43,540.

The total exceeds the figure given as of April 1 last week by 711 officers and men.

Juneau Mine Closed

Special

LISBON, April 9.—The Juneau mine in Alaska, known as the largest low grade ore mine in the world, ceased operations at the conclusion of the afternoon shift yesterday due to a wage dispute, according to a dispatch received here.

Suma Back in Madrid

Domei

LISBON, April 9.—Minister Yakichiro Suma to Spain, who arrived in Berlin on April 2 to confer with Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, Ambassador to Germany, returned to Madrid today by plane, it is reported from Madrid.

Japanese Entry Into India Worries Foe Military Observers in London

Do Not Share 'Optimistic Belief' in Washington, Says Clark Lee; Other American Scribes Point Out Chungking's Weakness

Special

LISBON, April 9.—Military observers in London take a serious view of the Japanese Forces' penetration into India, according to a dispatch by Clark Lee, former Associated Press correspondent in Tokyo and Shanghai and now International News Service correspondent in London. Lee said they do not share the "optimistic belief" which London papers report prevails in Washington in connection with the Pacific war.

Meanwhile, a New York dispatch said that Raymond Gram Swing, reputedly the United States' foremost radio news commentator, in a 15-minute talk on China last night warned his listeners of the critical situation facing Chungking.

Sarcastically Swing declared, "Since the ultimate objective of our Pacific campaign is to reach the China coast, news of what is happening in China itself would have a natural priority if there was much to be had. For there is not much point in reaching the China coast if a belligerent, energetic China (Chungking) were not in existence to collaborate with us." Significantly Swing added, "News about China is scarce and fragmentary. A good deal more is known by China experts than gets into print principally because what is known is not encouraging."

Swing obviously was assailing the strictest censorship exercised by Chungking and Washington over affairs concerning the Chiang Kai-shek regime. The inflation existing in Chungking was described by Swing as "one of the worst inflations of history." Commenting on the difficulties between Chungking and the United States army over the exchange rate—the situation in which American soldiers are getting their pay checks cashed on the black market at six times more than the official Chungking rate—Swing said that Chungking was suffering from a decrease in power and influence. Swing also declared that the Chiang regime was becoming "ultrareactionary" as could be seen from the fact that several hundred Chungking students studying in American colleges will be kept under the supervision of Chungking officials who will "exercise what is called 'thought control over them."

Swing also complained of the Chungking regime's refusal to permit American and other foreign correspondents to visit the Communist eighth army in the north for fear that the correspondents would learn the truth of increasing difficulties between Chungking and the Chinese Communists. Swing then said that the American trained and equipped Chungking army at the Yunnan entrance to the Burma road was under Chiang's orders and thus far had not supported the Burma campaign by moving into the Burma road and threatening the Japanese rear.

Another New York dispatch also revealed that Volney Hurd, director of broadcasting for the Christian Science Monitor, last week also criticized the censorship of Washington and Chungking concerning Chungking. Hurd stated, "News that comes through—and news that is left out—both add up to the confirmation of our broadcast on Monday that despite the calm external appearance the Chungking situation is politically extremely serious. Latest news suggests the unpleasant possibility that the present Chungking regime is more and more factionary rather than democratic and a steady undercurrent of a lack of enthusiasm is noted in the general attitude in Washington and Moscow toward Chungking largely due to that fact."

Still another New York dispatch disclosed that the Hearst evening paper in New York Evening Journal gave prominence to a story by its Washington correspondent, Ray Richards, of fears of civil war in China between the Chungking and Communist armies. Richards quoted Representative John M. Costello, Democrat of California as asserting that "extreme censorship and official distortion of communiques and the long history of anti-Axis rumbling at critical stages in the war with Japan have created a national suspense which may be having a bad effect on American morale." Costello said that "behind the veil of censorship" there was the possibility that a civil war between Chungking and the Chinese Communists was "in the making." He said, "One of the most important omens that an unfortunate turn of events is approaching is the growing proof that the Chinese Communists in general in the northern provinces are collaborating less and less with the Chiang Kai-shek government."

HULL ISSUES THREAT TO NEUTRALS AGAIN

Further Pressure Indicated by U.S. Secretary of State in Broadcast Speech

Special

LISBON, April 9.—In his broadcast tonight allegedly to outline the United States foreign policy, Secretary of State Cordell Hull once again threatened neutral countries to abandon their neutrality, according to a Washington dispatch.

The report said that Hull in clearer terms than ever before "asked the neutrals with insistence to cease aiding the Axis nations."

Indicating further pressure will be brought to bear on the neutrals by the American Government, Hull significantly warned, "We can no longer acquiesce in those nations drawing from the resources of the anti-Axis while at the same time they contribute to the death of troops," whose "sacrifice" Hull claimed "contribute to their salvation as well as ours."

Ignoring the United States pressure on Argentina as well as Turkey, Spain and Eire to align themselves on the side of the anti-Axis, Hull declared, "We have not coerced nor shall we coerce any nation to join us in the fight. We ask them only but with insistence to cease aiding our enemy."

Then referring to France, Hull said "the French National Committee is not the Government of France and we cannot recognize it."

Significantly, even before Hull went on the air, Washington reports disclosed that the United States and Britain were bringing pressure to bear on Sweden to cease export of increased quantities of ball bearings to Germany.

BRITAIN RELUCTANT TO AID AUSTRALIA

Britishers Cannot Be Sent to Solve Aussie Labor Dearth, Says Daily Herald

Special

LISBON, April 9.—Australia's attitude toward immigration in view of its manpower shortage will undoubtedly be one of the outstanding questions that will be put to Prime Minister John Curtin when he meets British officials, states the Daily Herald, according to reports from London.

The Daily Herald said that the British Government realizes the urgency of Australia's need for manpower, particularly of British stock, but is reluctant to render any aid financially and in other ways necessary to induce people from the British Isles to go to Australia.

Stating that Britain will need her people for the mammoth task of reconstruction, the journal says that Australia will have to destroy a lot of old prejudices and look to the southern and central European stocks for immigration. Australia must have a long-term plan of immigration aiming at a population of at least 20,000,000 by the end of this century.

The paper added that Australia must be "sold" to the white people of the world as a mecca for immigrants. It suggested that the great inland areas must be made habitable with supplies of water and electricity and gigantic schemes to open up the inland areas must be completed as soon as possible after the war.

Meanwhile, Francis Forde, Australian War Minister, addressing the Victoria Labor Conference on Sunday, warned that Australia must "populate or perish and the Government should ensure a population of 30,000,000 within the next 30 years."

Forde also announced that the Government's decision to release

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America Is Compelled to Draft Sick Men In Order to Meet Big Manpower Shortage

Special

LISBON, April 9.—California and other Western States in America are being swept by the draft dragnet which threatens not only to scrape the "bottom of the barrel" clean but may take away the bottom as well with the sick and middle-aged being inducted into the armed services, thus attesting to the dearth of manpower in the United States, according to a San Francisco dispatch.

The report said, "It is revealed here that in Los Angeles a legless man was inducted in the army and informants swear that the story is true. They say that he was put to lacing parachutes.

"Another witness declared that he came across a particularly pathetic case in a bar, where a tall and sad-eyed man was buying drinks for all comers and consuming a liberal share himself.

"It seems that he owned a bar, and a couple of others besides, and was making a net profit of some hundreds of dollars daily, but the selective service chose to ignore this happy state of affairs and inducted him that very afternoon.

"He explained to the bar 'flies' that he was 38, adding mournfully, 'If I were born six months earlier, I would not have been drafted.'

"Out of five men in the group with whom I was talking with in another place, four have received orders to join up. One has ulcers and another could not see across the room. Moreover, they all have families."

NIPPON UNITS BLAST 10 ENEMY AIRCRAFT AT RABAUL, WOTJE

Japanese Airmen Hit Four Out Of Eight Anti-Axis Planes Raiding Hainan Isle

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, April 10.—Continuing furious attacks against the enemy air forces' counter-offensive in the South Pacific area, Imperial Japanese Forces shot down eight raiders and damaged two others on Saturday when a large number of enemy planes attempted to attack Rabaul on New Britain Island, and Wotje Island.

On the morning and afternoon of April 8, a total of 184 enemy planes made a series of abortive raids at Rabaul. Japanese Units there intercepted the raiders and immediately downed six deck-planes and damaged two fighters with a fierce volley of anti-aircraft gunfire. The rest of the raiders were put to rout. Damage on the Japanese side was very slight.

Japanese Forces stationed on Wotje Island downed two enemy planes out of a formation of 40 composed of fighters and bombers, which launched a morning raid on the island on Saturday. The Japanese side sustained no damage.

Blast 4 Enemy Planes

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE, April 10.—In four waves a formation of eight enemy planes consisting of five B-25 and three B-24 bombers attacked Hainan Island on the morning and afternoon of April 8.

On each occasion, Fighter Plane Units of the Japanese Forces engaged the enemy in furious battles and shot down a total of three B-25's and damaged another.

In these aerial combats, two Japanese planes were self-blasted.

REFUGEE GREEK REGIME TARGET OF TASS ATTACK

News Agency Says Tsouderos Put Political Opponents in Concentration Camps

Special

LISBON, April 9.—Serious accusations were made by the official Soviet News Agency Tass on Sunday against the refugee Greek Government of former Premier Emmanuel Tsouderos in Cairo, charging that that Tsouderos regime had put its political opponents in concentration camps in Palestine and Tripolis, according to a London report.

Tass charged that among the "political criminals" are, for instance Emmanuel Safoulis, former Education Minister and another member of Tsouderos' first Cabinet, Bordouros, who in October 1943 allegedly attempted to "dissolve various organizations of the national liberation front."

Considerable importance is attached by political quarters to this assault by Tass, which is regarded as an attempt of the Soviet Government to have a hand in the reorganization of the new refugee Government necessitated by the resignation of Tsouderos.

A semi-official British news agency also comments on the move by Tass with the remark that questions raised by the latter could be answered only by Cairo because "sufficient information is not available in London for the clarification of the events which date already six months."

His Imperial Majesty Inspects Air Weapons Of the Army and Navy

Graciously solicitous for strengthening the nation's fighting potentiality, His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to visit the Army Aviation Examination Department at Tachikawa on Monday and inspect the newest aerial weapons of the Army and Navy displayed at the institution. Leaving the Imperial Palace at 10:10 a.m. in an informal motor-car cortege, His Imperial Majesty arrived at the Army Aviation Examination Department at about 11:30 a.m. and graciously inspected Army and Navy aircraft and other aerial weapons of the latest type for two hours. His Imperial Majesty left the institution at 2:45 p.m. for the Imperial Palace.

FIGHTING IN ITALY FAVORING GERMANS

Wehrmacht Dominating Cassino Again, Staff Officer of Kesselring's G.H.Q. Avers

Special

BERLIN, April 9.—"The Italian front is established in our favor and we look forward to coming events with calm and confidence," a staff officer at the headquarters of Field Marshal Albert Kesselring, Commander-in-Chief of the German forces in Italy, told Transocean's correspondent Guenther Weber today. These words characterized the present situation from the Adriatic front to Cassino and from Nettuno to the defensive and reserve positions on the northern flanks of the two seas where the German army's conduct must hourly be prepared for new enemy landing enterprises.

The staff officer said that the calm prevailing since some days back, especially on the Cassino front, therefore had not aroused any feeling of a "calm before the storm" among the German defenders. He declared that the paratroops there had fought so excellently that the whole German-Italian front had benefited psychologically from it. "I was able to report ten days ago that three-quarters of the entire debris of Cassino was again in the hands of the German parachutists and I can say today that Cassino has been dominated again by the Germans," the staff officer said. "The Allies cling to the edges and our troops give them hell every night."

Real War of Attrition

The war on the Italian front has been for some time now a war of attrition of the first magnitude for the enemy fifth and eighth armies. Even on days when no major fighting takes place, the anti-Axis forces are losing 10 soldiers every hour. The Germans are successfully conducting their guerilla war tactics with shock, blasting and scout troops. Several groups equipped with light automatic arms and explosives, headed by an officer, sneak behind the enemy lines at night. There they blow up strongholds, battery positions, munition dumps and tanks. These German tactics have cost the anti-Axis forces a thousand soldiers a week. In one sector 565 enemy dead were counted on March 30. On the following day a bitter fight between 10 Germans and 15 British soldiers took place at close quarters after the former had blown up two British bunkers. All 15 of the enemy soldiers were killed in the clash.

North of Arielle on the Adriatic front, a German group blew up a whole block of houses which the enemy had turned into a stronghold. Artillery action on the Cassino front

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 3)

2 U.S. Congressmen Demand Explanations For Anti-Axis' Poor Showing in India Front

Special

LISBON, April 9.—Representatives Harry R. Sheppard, Democrat, and Bertrand W. Gearheart, Republican, both of California, demanded complete explanations by the anti-Axis leadership for the "disappointing developments in the new Asiatic war situation," according to a San Francisco Examiner report from Washington.

The dispatch said that "both Congressmen complained bitterly against the falsified rosy nature of the New Delhi communiques of the Japanese entry into India."

Sheppard was reported to have declared, "Why can't Congress demand from the administration and the joint allied command, in strict confidence if necessary, the actual facts that would permit us to form an accurate judgment and take whatever remedial steps within the power of Congress to save the things for which the American people believe they are at war."

Meanwhile, Anglo-American circles expressed serious concern over the Japanese advance in northeast India, according to a Los Angeles Times report from Washington.

It stated that the most powerful Japanese thrust was directed at the Kohima railway, but the advance to Imphal held greater importance for the future as the Japanese there will be able to capture large quantities of supplies to sustain them through the monsoon season which starts in four weeks.

FOE IN IMPHAL AREA FACING ANNIHILATION WITH KOHIMA TAKEN

Enemy's 4th Army Corps Trapped in Basin: Vital Assam-Bengal Railway Menaced

By a Member Of the Military Press Corps.

XX ON THE INDIAN FRONT, April 8.—With the fight for the annihilation of the enemy in the vicinity of Imphal reaching the height of its intensity, the 17th, 20th, and 23rd divisions constituting the main body of the enemy's Fourth Army Corps, driven into the Imphal basin by the combined Japanese-Indian Forces, are now confronting destruction or capitulation.

While five powerful Japanese Army Corps, advancing with the force of an avalanche from the direction of Wukululu along the Manipur River, continued their push toward Imphal, two other corps crossed the Chindwin River. Taking pains to keep their plan from the enemy's knowledge, they crossed the steep mountains of the Arakan range and continued their advance westward.

While the army corps in the south reached the Imphal-Kohima road south of Kohima, the army corps in the north advanced to a point north of the Kohima road. Thus, advancing from the south and the northeast, these army corps stormed the enemy's stronghold of Kohima and captured it early on the morning of April 6.

With this strategic place in their hands, the Japanese are not only now in a position to cut off completely the rear of the enemy's Fourth Army Corps but they can seriously menace the Assam-Bengal Railway, the great artery in the rear of the enemy which connects with the Ledo road. This Japanese threat to this railway clearly seals the fate of the Chungking army and the British air-borne forces which have invaded the area of North Burma.

Through the capture of the strategically important Kohima which is the gateway of Manipur, the Indian National Army is now in a position to make a further thrust into India.

Far from being satisfied with the capture of Kohima, the Japanese Forces, cooperating with and assisting the Indian National Army, will continue to push forward into the interior of India until the British and Americans have been completely swept out of India and the aim of the Indian National Army has been secured—that of Indian independence.

Melbong Height Taken

By R. INO and U. UZUKA Of the Military Press Corps

AT X X ON THE INDIAN FRONT, April 9.—In full force, the main body of the Imperial Japanese Forces, which advanced to the north of Imphal, on April 4 occupied the strong enemy position at Melbong Height, five kilometers southwest of Mapao, 15 kilometers north of Imphal, which had previously fallen into Japanese hands. As a result of the occupation of Melbong, the Japanese Forces have now sealed the fate of Imphal.

Imphal Doomed

Domei

LISBON, April 9.—The vigorous and irresistible advance of the Japanese Forces has now completely sealed the fate of Imphal, the advance base of the anti-Axis troops in Southeast Asia.

Following the Imperial Japanese Headquarters' communique issued yesterday regarding the occupation of Kohima, the anti-Axis headquarters in Southeast Asia announced tonight that since the Japanese had occupied Tamnu, southeast of Imphal, the anti-Axis forces had withdrawn to a new position on the Tammu-Imphal Road, about 80 kilometers from Imphal.

American army authorities appear to have admitted the reduction of Kohima. A radio broadcast from Los Angeles to the United States troops on the firing line reported that the Japanese have advanced to the outskirts of the city of Kohima and that their drive is being continued.

Kohima is a strategic point on the Imphal-Dimapur Road, 60 kilometers from the Indo-Burma border line. The broadcast said that if the Japanese occupy that city the American troops under the command of Lieutenant-General Joseph Sti well and the Chungking forces in

(Continued on Page 2 Col 1)

Press Comments

Monday, April 10

ONE SIDE OF ENLIGHTENMENT AND PROPAGANDA

YOMIURI-HOCHI—With the daily increasing tension of the war situation, new aspects of the people's life appear. Each individual among the people has to abandon his attachment to the living mode of yesterday and has to put up positively with the new mode of living. And to push ahead thus, should be our great duty as loyal subjects.

It is only natural from the outset that those new aspects involve many inconveniences and stringencies. However, our people, thanks to our traditions both in the spiritual and the material fields, possess a great strength to put up with such living conditions. But what, moreover, is noticeable in this connection is that among those inconveniences and stringencies roughly two different kinds may be distinguished. As to the first kind, they are of such a nature that anyone may clearly, see with his own eyes how the enduring of an inconvenience directly contributes toward an increase of the fighting strength. Concerning this kind, no one has any doubt about the meaningfulness of the inconvenience. It is of such a kind that if everybody endures one inconvenience, he contributes just that much to the increase of the fighting power—in the same kind of relationship, so to speak, as when we strike, a sound is produced.

However, in the case of the second kind, the relationship between inconveniences and fighting power increase is not always so apparent. Except for those who are familiar with the circumstances, it is not clear to the people at large. Of course they are readily determined to endure all kinds of hardships and usually live up to this determination. However, there are also such kinds of inconveniences whose relation to the fighting power increase is not clear.

Regardless of whether they do or do not understand the meaning, the people are putting up with adjusting themselves to all inconveniences. But now, if in all spheres the inseparable relationship with the war strength increase were made clear, as plain and clear as the relationship between stroke and sound, then how much would the everyday activities of the people gain in positiveness! How great a plus would be obtained there!

The need for the further spontaneous and positive action of our one hundred million people becomes greater day by day. And it is to be desired that each individual among the people should have a perfect knowledge of the close relationship between inconveniences and stringencies in the every-day life on the one hand and the fighting strength increase on the other hand. For instance, there is certainly a meaning in such kinds of slogans as "Transportation Power Is Fighting Power!" or "Let's Give Up Non-Urgent Traveling!" But it will not be lost out of sight that one important side of the present enlightenment propaganda consists in the problem of how to explain to the people concretely and with direct bearing on the people's every-day life, the above relationship with the fighting power increase.

Foe in Imphal Area Facing Annihilation With Kohima Taken

(Continued From Page 1)

northern Burma will be greatly menaced.

Concerning the development of the war situation, anxiety and disappointment in United States political circles have reached phenomenal proportions. A Washington dispatch to the New York Times reported that the authorities of the British and American armies have expressed great concern over the assaults of the Japanese Forces against northeastern India.

According to Washington official circles the Japanese are believed now to be pressing on the Kohima railway with powerful units. Imphal has plenty of supplies and if the Japanese occupy that place they will be able to stay there throughout the rainy season even in the event of the arrival of the monsoon which starts in four weeks time. Accordingly, the future war situation in the Imphal sector is significant, it was said.

Immediately after the commencement of the present operation, the New York Times opined that it would not be a big blow strategically if the anti-Axis forces lose Imphal but the political influence would be great.

General Claude Auchinleck, commander of the British army in India, in his report at the Central Assembly, strongly refuted the New York Times' editorial and stated that the British army is determined to defend Imphal to the last.

Emphasizing the importance of the future war situation in India, the New York Times in an editorial yesterday, made the following comment:

British Army Powerless

"The Japanese advance in India has added to the seriousness of the situation there. The British army is not in a position to stop this advance. Consequently, political unrest in India will be intensified. Moreover, there is a great fear that the forces under Stilwell and the Chungking army in northern Burma will be isolated.

"If the Japanese cut off the Burma-Assam railway, the supply line of Stilwell's troops will be disrupted. Although the British army claims that it can withstand the Japanese advance, no favorable reports from the firing line have been received of late."

U.S. Apologizes to Swiss

Domei

ZURICH, April 10.—A formal apology from the United States Government in connection with the American blind-bombing of the Swiss city of Schaffhausen on April 1 was received by the Swiss Government on April 8, according to a Berne report.

Mrs. Iwano Dies

Domei

PEKING, April 10.—Mrs. Hideyei Iwano, widow of Homei Iwano, a prominent figure in the literary world of Japan in the Meiji and Taisho eras, died of Bright's disease here on April 8. She was 55 years old.

Reich Foreign Head Fetes Netaji Bose On Entry Into India

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, April 10.—Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, on April 8 received a most hearty message of congratulations from Reich Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop on the break-through of the Indian National Army into India and the glorious advance being made by it toward the goal of Indian independence. The German Foreign Minister's message said: "Allow me to express hearty congratulations to Your Excellency on the break-through of the Indian National Army under your command across the Indo-Burmese border into Indian territory and on the irresistible advance being made against the enemy. I also offer my prayer that the time will come before long when the emancipation of India will be achieved through the great historic struggle and the fighting spirit of your army now closely cooperating with your and our ally, Japan."

STETTINIUS' MOVES IN LONDON WATCHED

Seen as One of Most Important Negotiations Between U.S. and Britain

Special

LISBON, April 9.—In view of the bitter confrontations between Britain and America in connection with various problems, the visit and negotiations by Edward Stettinius Jr., United States Undersecretary of State, are being considered, as one of the most important conferences between the two countries during the war, according to reports from well-informed London diplomatic quarters. Stettinius arrived in London Friday for negotiations with the British Government which are expected to last approximately two weeks.

His discussions with Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and other British ministers, it is opined will deal with the following:

1. Washington's and London's opinion on the French question in general particularly on the relations with the French Committee for Liberation in Algiers.
2. Problem of the United States access to air and naval bases in the Pacific and East Asia after the war.
3. Questions of international pool for merchant tonnage of different countries during the post-war period.
4. Solution of different problems in connection with the liquidation or continuation of the lend-lease system after the war.
5. Discussion about the oil questions particularly in connection with the American schemes for exploiting the oil supplies in the Middle East.
6. General survey of the Anglo-American attitude to the question of international safety, treatment of Germany after the end of the war and during the transition period until the definition of fixed peace terms.

AMERICAN BOMBING OF HANOI ASSAILED

Terror Raid Contradicts U.S. Propaganda, Avers Statement by Government

Domei

HANOI, April 9.—Pointing out that the victims of the third air raid made on the city of Hanoi yesterday by American planes were innocent citizens who had nothing to do with the present world war, the Government-General of French Indo-China, in a statement regarding the same outrage issued today, severely criticized the hypocritical nature of the Anglo-Americans who are always propagandizing that the objectives of their bombing are exclusively military establishments and troops.

The statement follows:

"At 11:30 a.m. on April 8, Hanoi was subjected to a bombing raid by a formation of four-engined bombers of the American air force in China. The bombs were dropped in the central section of the city and many houses were demolished in the Annamese quarters. The number of the dead as ascertained by noon was 30. Among the sufferers were one French woman dead and 14 Frenchmen seriously injured, the rest being all native inhabitants.

"Whereas the Anglo-Americans have repeatedly asserted that the objectives of their bombing were exclusively military establishments and soldiers, they again betrayed their insistence because the victims of the latest air raid were innocent people who had nothing to do with the present world war and who lived in a sector distant from military installations.

"Immediately after the outrage, Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, followed by General Pierre Mordant, Commander of the French Indo-China forces, J. M. Erwin, Governor of Tonking Province, the Commander of the Tonking Division and others, hurriedly proceeded to the scene and was impressed by the appropriate measures taken by the anti-air raid corps organized in Hanoi, the devoted and calm attitude maintained by the municipal officials of the city and the exceeding presence of mind of the citizens.

"At 1 p.m. the same day, the Director of the Public Relations Department of the Japanese Army Forces visited the Japanese Affairs Bureau and asked to transmit to the French officials the condolences of the Japanese Forces toward the air raid victims."

Fighting in Italy Favoring Germans

(Continued From Page 1)

is one-fourth or one-sixth of what it used to be. The anti-Axis forces there have adopted a new method for finding the range of their target. Their planes drop "smoke developers" on the targets to indicate what points are to be shelled. Smoke screen tactics are also extensively used by the enemy at all sectors of the front.

Reich Batteries Scare Foe

At the Nettuno bridgehead, enemy disembarkations and troop movements are being protected by fog screens all day. Enemy supply lines at Cassino also are hidden behind artificial fog. It was stressed that these tactics indicated that the enemy was afraid of the German long range batteries and other arms.

The correspondent said that fighting on the Italian front was expected to revive in the near future and perhaps assume tremendous proportions. Where the enemy launches his main thrust, however, is not so important for the German army conduct because it is prepared for all possibilities including new landing operations, the correspondent was assured at the Field Marshal's headquarters.

"Churchill's announced attack on Rome will find us prepared," remarked the staff officer, indicating the absolute calm with which the Germans look forward to new big battles. Asked what he thought of the partisan situation in central and upper Italy, the staff officer said that "the bands are melting away like snow in the sun." Daily successes reported from partisan districts support this remark. Many groups of partisans are growing increasingly tired of fighting as a result of the anti-Axis attacks and the number of partisan deserters has grown considerably.

WORLD'S FINEST
Mikimoto
CULTIVATED PEARLS
& JEWELRY
K. MIKIMOTO

Danger of Inflation in U.S. Continuing; Vicious Black Market Dealings Rampant

Special

LISBON, April 9.—In spite of President Roosevelt's assurances that the Government's anti-inflation program has been successful during the past 12 months, some observers agree that inflation dangers continue and must be guarded, according to a Washington report.

It was pointed out that the scarcity of consumers' goods gave rise to vicious black market operations in meat, liquor and gasoline which are apparently increasing in many areas due to expanded war industry employment providing breeding grounds for price ceiling violations.

Observers stressed that hidden inflations are particularly exemplified in restaurants where prices have changed little, but the size of portions has been reduced and some items on the table d'hote meals have been eliminated altogether.

In spite of various assurances, the average citizen, however, realizes only that his monthly living costs have been mounting and that the expenses are now substantially more than pre-war days.

JAPAN'S WAR GAINS STIR INDIAN PEOPLE

Masses Writhing Under British Oppression, Encouraged by Advance of Azad Hind Fauj

SHONAN, April 8.—(By Arrangement with the Asahi) British India has now been fundamentally shaken by the advance of the Japanese Forces and the Indian National Army toward Imphal, and the repeated declarations of Subhas Chandra Bose which are being executed into facts, have proved both political and military blows to the anti-Axis cause. The anti-Axis camp, where uneasiness and irritation are being daily intensified, at first, considered the advance into India of the Japanese and Indian troops as of little consequence and even tried to belittle it. But as it has now become impossible to keep the Indian public from realizing this importance, they have suddenly adopted new crafty propaganda measures.

Twice General Claude Auchinleck, Commander of the British forces in India, hurriedly attended the Congress session and made incoherent reports on the unfavorable war developments in India, stressing that the anti-Axis camp should never give up Imphal. He then went by plane to Southern India, to inspect military establishments and to encourage his troops.

At the same time, General Richard Pearse, Commander of the Air Forces, under Admiral Louis Mountbatten, flew to Ceylon recently, and in giving instructions to British and Canadian force units there said that Japanese pressure on the Indian Ocean and Bengal Bay areas was increasing and that the duties of all the troops would be soon greatly intensified. At the same time patrol guards were increased all along the coast.

On April 8, Mrs. Wavell, in her radio address, urged the Women's Auxiliary Corps to rise. Compulsory military training is now being given at all universities, colleges and preparatory schools.

To make India the great arsenal of the anti-Axis camp, the United States and Great Britain are endeavoring to mobilize all material and manpower in India. In Bengal Province, the Political and Military Coordination Committee has been organized to discuss common questions among political and military authorities. The Committee has already started activities to secure the supply of military provisions.

The general public of India has thus actually witnessed the confusion and dismay of the British and American authorities, and are particularly encouraged by the news of the advance of the Indian National Army along the eastern frontier. Their anti-American sentiment is alarming British-American authorities.

"The declaration made by Prime Minister Tojo and the statement of Subhas Chandra Bose have stimulated the thoughts of Indians to a danger point and the Indian authorities should immediately release Nehru and utilize him to arouse an anti-Japanese fighting spirit," says a United Press report.

Of course, there have also appeared some who are proposing a compromise with India, but the attitude of the general public has shown a strong tendency to reject British oppression. Political circles of India are demanding that all must unite together to remove the threat to India.

The new increased budget was enforced from April 1, despite the opposition of the Congress, and thus, under the name of national defense, the Indian public must shoulder a heavy burden of more than 20,000,000,000 rupees. Furthermore, the currency in circulation has expanded to 12,000,000,000 rupees at present, or six times the figure for 1939, and 8,000,000,000 rupees at the end of 1943. This has greatly advanced prices and brought about serious inflation, that may result in destroying the economic foundation of the people. As a result of this condition, the hope to overcome economic suffering by attaining independence is gaining headway among the people.

One Way to Independence

A pamphlet issued by the National Congress, states: "It would become necessary for us to reject the British demand and be imprisoned, but to advance bravely to British prisons is one way to attaining independence. We are not begging Britain to offer a compromise." This pamphlet has been distributed all over India. Then, in Bengal and other districts, posters welcoming Subhas Chandra Bose and those attacking Britain and the United States are being openly displayed. As their defeat has become certain, the anti-Axis side is losing the support of the Indian public.

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ALGIERS ATTEMPTS TO APPEASE GIRAUD

Committee Clarifies Post of Inspector-General Which Rebel Leader Refused

Special

LISBON, April 10.—In order to make General Henri Giraud's acceptance of the post of Inspector-General of the Algiers forces more palatable which he bluntly refused last Friday, the Algiers Committee on Sunday issued a law outlining the duties of the Inspector-General's post, according to an Algiers report.

The law read as follows: "General Giraud will be the first military adviser to the Committee. He will be entrusted by General Charles de Gaulle to inspect the armed forces and given other missions. He will be a member of the Defense Committee and must be consulted as regards all questions relating to the organization, equipment and the use of land, naval and air forces as well as to the appointments of officers."

General de Gaulle in a letter which was at the same time addressed to Giraud emphasized that it has become necessary to give the Algiers Committee greater influence on the decisions as regards organization and use of the Algiers forces.

Furthermore, the position of the Inspector-General, will enable Giraud to remain "in closest contact with the army." It would also secure for the Algiers Committee "services and military qualities of Giraud in decisions as regards the war."

Giraud's reply to this letter is unavailable thus far, the Algiers report pointed out.

Swiss Territory Violated

Domei

ZURICH, April 10.—Numerous foreign planes of unidentified nationality appeared over Northern Switzerland on April 8 in another violation of its territory, the Swiss Government announced.

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Rainy Season Sets in In Indo-Burma Front Month Ahead of Time

By S. NAKAJIMA
Of the Military Press Corps

X X BASE ON THE INDO-BURMESE BORDER FRONT.—The rainy season has already set in on the eastern Indo-Burmese border front. Showers or thunder-storms or drizzling rains have been experienced day after day on the battlefield over an area covered with big mountains peculiar to the Arakan mountain range. The rainy season of Manipur is nearly a month ahead of that of Arakan, and belated by a month compared with that of Fukawng. At Imphal there is rain for 10 days in April, for 15 days in May, and for 20 days in June. Thus, there is more rain as the rainy season advances, until the basin of Manipur has completely turned into one big quagmire. As the rain increases the temperature goes up. The heroes of the Japanese Forces are carrying on bitter fights while at the same time going through an ordeal of great nature.

Britain Reluctant To Aid Australia

(Continued From Page 1)

20,000 men to industry to restrict the monthly intake of youths of 18 called up for military service and to accelerate the discharge from the armed forces would reduce the army's total strength to 90,000 within a year.

The War Minister furthermore declared that there was no other way of meeting the demands of primary and other essential industries for more labor. He stated that if the Government could maintain her maximum war effort and at the same time supply sufficient manpower essential for war industries it would gladly do so, but such an achievement is impossible.

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MALAI FARMERS INCREASE LAND UNDER CULTIVATION

Chinese in Kluang Also Intensify Efforts; 10,000 Acres Planted With Crops

Domei

KLUANG, April 10.—A large increase in the acreage under cultivation is being planned by Chinese and Malai communities here to augment the already vast strides made in the Grow-More-Food Campaign in this district. Today, more than 10,000 acres have been planted with subsidiary foodstuffs and vegetables.

This represents a phenomenal increase of well over four times pre-war figures and does not include the acreage harvested or recently cleared and planted with fruits and ginger.

In their Back-to-Land Drive, the Chinese have formulated a plan to open up a 700-acre plot, eight miles from here, along the Mersing Highway in order to settle a group of business men who have changed their profession.

Another 250-acre plot on the slopes of Gunong Lama on the eastern side of the town has been cleared and taken up by Malai and Chinese farmers, with the planting scheduled to begin shortly.

Meanwhile, Malais under the auspices of the Kluang Malai Association, are planning to acquire 1,000 acres of land near Simpang Rengam to start a Malai agricultural settlement. They intend to raise a fund of about $200,000 to finance the project which will be run on a cooperative basis.

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GOVERNOR REVIEWS BATAAN'S GROWTH

Remarkable Progress Made in All Lines of Reconstruction Since Fall of U.S. Bastion

Domei

MANILA, April 11.—"Today on the second anniversary of the Fall of Bataan, exuberant joy is pulsating in the hearts of the people of Bataan, who are rising from the miseries of war-torn countryside to build a new Bataan, which will make a decided contribution in progress and success in the Republic of the Philippines," declared Governor Simeon D. Salonga, of Bataan in an interview given today.

The rotund, genial Governor, who personally directed much of the reconstruction work in the province which was razed by warfare, revealed, that two years after the end of the fighting in the province, Bataan has returned to normal in all phases of its life with the Government, health and sanitation, finance, peace and order, education, public works, communications and the agricultural industry functioning with even greater efficiency.

"Politically, Bataan rose to a maiden's freshness in two short years," the Governor stated, recalling how with the people returning to their homes, Government officials and employees threw themselves into work with no thought of compensation. "Among those working in public service are those men who in the prewar period were political arch enemies," he said.

Plays Vital Role

Political harmony and an efficient Government have been instituted in Bataan due greatly to the tact and energy of Governor Salonga, who worked tirelessly for the reconstruction of the province.

Continuing his reminiscence, the Governor recalled the effective battle of the medical corps of the Philippine Government and the Japanese Army against disease and epidemics. "Today, health is evidenced everywhere among men, animals and crops," he declared. The men grew robust and strong and they are now full of life and pep.

Malaria, which was so wide-spread before the war has now been placed under complete control and epidemics are just non-existent.

"Peace and order has been swiftly restored with outlawry and banditry almost unknown. This prevailing tranquility is attributed to the friendship and goodwill among the people, constabulary and the Japanese garrisons."

Turning to education since the Fall of Bataan, Governor Salonga declared: "At present, more than 6,000 pupils are enrolled in schools numbering more than 45 with others due to open shortly.

"As for public works and communications," he said, "all towns are now accessible to land transportation. Highways are now constructed with hundreds of kilometers of damaged roads reconditioned. Bridges made unusable by the retreating U.S.A.F.F.E. forces have been reconstructed and those damaged repaired. As the result, trade and commerce has been speedily revived."

Rice Output Increased

"Industry and energy of the people are reviving agriculture in the province. Taking it from the lips of a centenarian, never in his life has he seen such vast tracts of land planted with rice than at present." The Governor pointed out that rice acreage is being doubled yearly with complete self-sufficiency expected to be reached this year.

He asserted that in pursuing the agricultural program, he himself rolled up his sleeves and worked with the common laborers in building irrigations and dams in various places in the province, thus the unfulfilled promises and aid to farmers made by election candidates in former years have been accomplished following the Fall of Bataan.

"All these accomplishments were made possible only through close collaboration between the citizens and the Government officials working tirelessly for the upliftment of Bataan, torn and battered as it was, to fill its rightful place as one of the leading provinces in the Republic of the Philippines."

Governor Salonga also predicted the continual growth in Bataan side by side with the growth and progress of the Republic for "out of the ashes of Bataan, great things are being accomplished which bodes well for the future independent Philippines as well as for Greater East Asia."

Luz Makes Comment

Special

MANILA, April 10.—Commenting today on the eve of the second anniversary of the fall of Bataan, Arsenio Luz, Spokesman of the Philippine Board of Information, stated that the surrender of the USAFFE in Bataan meant not only the finish of organized fighting between the Imperial Japanese Army and the United States forces in the Philippines but also "marked the beginning of the reconstruction of the Philippines under the new order for moral justice for which the War of Greater East Asia is being fought by the Oriental peoples under the leadership of Japan."

He emphasized that the Filipino people looked upon the battle of Bataan with pride for "our soldiers demonstrated valor of a kind which excited the admiration of the Japanese Army" although the Filipinos were outnumbered, ill-supplied and even "suffered discrimination at the hands of their white comrades-in-arms."

He added that despite "demoralizing and debilitating influence on the Filipino people during the four decades of history prior to the outbreak of the present war, the Filipinos for all their weaknesses, at the appropriate hour, showed the resources of power possible from sound national heritage."

Mr. Luz asserted that the "Philippines has material that can help build the New Order of justice for East Asia and the world."

Nippon Escort Ships and Planes Destroy Four Enemy Submarines Within Six Days

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, April 10.—Guarding Japan's commissary lines from the attack of enemy submarines, our patrol planes in close concert with escort ships are daily destroying enemy underseacraft.

The activities of Japanese patrol planes and escort ships within a period of six days from March 31 to April 5 are recorded as follows:

On the afternoon of March 31, Japanese planes which were escorting a convoy, sighted an enemy submarine and immediately bombed it. The escort warships hurried to the scene and cooperated with the planes, dropping depth charges. Soon afterward oil was seen floating on the surface of the sea, attesting to the enemy submarine's destruction.

Braving a raging storm on April 3 the Japanese patrol planes, escorting a convoy, sighted the periscope of an enemy submarine some ten kilometers behind the convoy and furiously bombed it. The enemy underseacraft, hit on its conning-tower, began to develop a heavy list and in no time plunged headlong into the water. The patrol ships also released depth charges against the submarine which emitted oil.

Japanese patrol ships, operating in certain waters on the night of April 4 located an enemy submarine navigating under the surface of the water, and immediately released depth charges. Oil from the submarin covered the surface of the water testifying to the enemy's nd.

B fore daybr ak on April 5 the Japanese vessels escorting a convoy, detected an enemy submarine. Pursuing it at full speed they began to release depth charge aft r depth charge. In no time the en my underseacraft was sent to its watery grave.

P.I.-JAPANESE TIES BEING BOLSTERED

Republic Pushes Plans to Aid War Effort; Big Strides Noted Since Fall of Bataan

By JORGE B. TEODORO

Domei

MANILA, April 11.—The fall of Bataan two years ago today, and subsequently that of Corregidor, marked the beginning of a new era of cooperation between Japan and the Philippines. This cooperation has been strengthened and intensified through mutual assistance in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

While Japan has been generous in giving support to the Philippines, the latter has not been sparing its efforts in aiding Japan's war efforts. The extent of Philippine assistance may not be measured in terms of forces marshalled to bolster Japan's fighting power, of goods delivered to swell her supplies, or of battles fought and won. Rather, it may be gauged by the ready acceptance of Japan's avowed mission from the outset by a series of progressive steps taken toward closer collaboration in the war as well as the construction of Greater East Asia.

The roar of gunfire had barely ceased and the smoke had not yet disappeared from above the battlefields when the Philippines eagerly joined hands with Japan in the reconstruction of the Islands. Realizing the true intentions of the Imperial Forces she lost no time in rebuilding ravaged towns, repairing demolished roads and bridges, restoring communication facilities and resuming peacetime activities to hasten the return to normality.

While all these activities were in progress the ground was laid for the eventual assumption of self-government. Even before the collapse of Bataan, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo of Japan announced in the Imperial Diet that it was Japan's intention to give the Philippines the honor of independence. This assured the Filipino people of the realization of their age-old ideal which, indeed, materialized less than two years afterward.

Although repeated pledges of cooperation were made by the Philippines during the initial period of occupation, they were renewed with greater enthusiasm with the proclamation of Philippine independence on October 14, 1943.

Exercising the prerogatives of a sovereign State, the Philippines immediately concluded an alliance treaty with Japan providing for close cooperation in political and military matters for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

According to the military provision, the Philippines and Japan will closely cooperate with each other to safeguard the territorial integrity and independence of the Philippines. Definitely aligning the Philippines with Japan against both the United States and Britain, the treaty means that any attempt on the part of the Anglo-Americans to destroy the sovereignty of the Philippines will find the armed forces of the Republic arrayed with those of Japan in frustrating that attempt and preserving and maintaining that sovereignty.

Then, again, the Philippines was one of the six independent nations that took part in the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations that was held in Tokyo last November. Through President Joseph P. Laurel, it gave its own share of mellow wisdom, high moral sense and lofty philosophy that went into the drafting of the historic Joint Declaration setting forth the ideals and aspirations of the East Asiatic peoples.

Needless to say, the adoption of the Joint Declaration gave added impetus to the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. It further consolidated the common front by giving single expression to the common aims of the signatories with respect to the creation of the New Order not only here but in the rest of the world.

Evidences of active help are not difficult to seek. Shipbuilding yards dot the shores of seas, lakes and rivers of the Philippines turning out wooden craft for commerce in Asia. Vast stretches of land have been planted with cotton, hemp and other products essential for the war industry. From the depths of the Philippine mountains precious ores are mined for use in the manufacture of vital war supplies.

Virgin forests yield all kinds of hardwoods and other forest products for the construction of barracks, warehouses, supply stores and every needed defense installation. Cement, gravel and rock from Philippine quarries are used for building runways, piers, bastions, bridges and similar stone structures. The islands' sea lanes, skyways and roads form part of the important communication and transportation system of Greater East Asia.

In addition, scores of training schools are regularly turning out men proficient in various lines to fill the need for seamen, plane mechanics, machine shop assistants, ship assistants, radio technicians, motor experts, radio operators, and etc. Together with these professional engineers, other skilled workers will give freely of their knowledge and talent when required.

Indeed, the various activities related to Philippine reconstruction are so intertwined with Japan's own military preparations here that they strengthen and reinforce each other. This combined, overlapping effort represents the salient aspect of the active and factual collaboration between Japan and the Philippines in the conduct of the war.

Moreover, as a consequence of the War of Greater East Asia, the 16,000,000 inhabitants of the Philippines came under the stewardship of Japan and now form part of the tremendous manpower potential of East Asia. So many allies, friends and helpers undoubtedly constitute an invaluable asset to Japan.

The Islands' contribution to the culture of East Asia is exemplified by stress on Oriental revival and in new educational endeavor. After 400 years of continuous and uninterrupted assimilation of Western civilization, the Philippines is retracing its steps reacquiring its ancient glory. Already, various institutions are engaged in fostering cultural renaissance to make the country a worthy member of Greater East Asia.

By developing a stable national economy the Philippines is also rapidly becoming one cornerstone of the rising economic structure of Greater East Asia. Weaned away from the 40-year economic dependence on the United States, the Philippines has embarked on a new program of closer commercial trade and intercourse with neighboring countries in East Asia for the common well-being and happiness of all.

Finally, with the war entering the decisive stage, the Greater East Asia nations are being called upon to exert greater efforts for the attainment of ultimate victory. The following months no doubt will witness greater and mightier efforts on the part of the Philippines to help Japan attain its glorious objective.

TOKYO PRESS HAILS ENTRY INTO INDIA

Editorials Laud Achievements Of Nippon Forces While Urging Nation to Greater Efforts

The majority of the editorials of the leading newspapers in Tokyo devoted their columns to the progress of war in the Pacific and the great military achievements of the combined Forces of the Japanese and Indian National Armies in India, during the week beginning March 31. These comments on the war progress have been made in special reference to the general prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. Other important topics were: the intrusion of the Chungking troops into Outer Mongolia, the Palestine dispute, the political offensives of Soviet Russia in Europe, the situation in Argentina and the British coal mine strike. Comparatively few comments were made on European issues being superseded by the progress of the war in East Asia and further because of the absence of any great changes on the Eastern Front and other parts of Europe.

Concerning the general situation of the war in the Pacific, the Mainichi, after dwelling in detail on the latest operations, declared that the existing state of affairs had been fully anticipated. "The enemy may boast of the excellency of their military weapons," the paper continues, "but they are unable to build airplanes that cannot be shot down, nor can they construct ships that are unsinkable. There is no reason why the bases built by the enemy will remain invincible. Moreover, our army and navy defenses are impregnable while the people of our nation have unexcelled fighting spirit that will prevail against any foe."

Turning to the great military accomplishments of the Imperial Japanese and Indian Forces in the Indian campaign, the same journal declared "We may achieve similar war results in the Pacific tomorrow—this will come for it is our firm determination to achieve such war results on all fronts."

The Asahi dwelt on the importance of cooperation among the three nations of Japan, China and India and urges their closer collaboration in order to forestall the invasion of Greater East Asia by the Anglo-Americans. The paper believes that close relations between the three Asiatic nations will be the cornerstone of new Asia and that the recent victory of the combined Japanese and Indian Armies in the Indian campaign, the great repercussions created thereby in India and the existing strife between Chungking and the United States, indicate that Asia is entering into an era of cooperation among these leading Asiatic nations.

Fall of Britain Seen

In an editorial entitled "War developments and the Chungking regime," the Tokyo Shimbun pointed to the disastrous effects on the Chungking supply routes by the advance of the Japanese and Indian troops into Indian territory. After stating that the latest developments in India pointed to the inevitable downfall of British rule in India, the journal continued, "In view of the fact that Chungking's dependence on the Anglo-Americans has been increasing in proportion to the weakening of the anti-Japanese elements, it can be said that the downfall of Chiang's regime is only a matter of time."

Taking up the latest American offensive on Palao in the Central Pacific in their ambition to cut the Greater East Asia into two, the same paper declared that that attempt was not only completely frustrated by the determined defense of the Imperial Forces, but the American-Chungking troops which were to act in concert with the American naval offensives have been rudely shaken by the attacks of the Japanese Army in Burma and that the combined troops of America and Chungking were about to become the "orphans of the Himalayas." The enemies are bound to make still further attempts but each time they will meet the same fate, the paper concluded.

After narrating the latest offensives of the American naval units in the Marshalls, Truk and Saipan in the Central Pacific and the gallant defense put up by the Imperial Forces on land and in air, the Asahi said, "The way to our victory cannot be always smooth and easy. The greater our difficulties, the more determined our nation will be to secure final victory, for our conviction of ultimate triumph is firm and unshakable in face of the most severe trials."

Urges Preparations

The Yomiuri-Hochi stressed the need of assuming the offensive in the Pacific, after pointing to the latest enemy attacks on the Caroline Group. "In the central as well as in the north Pacific, the enemy may launch attacks upon our nation so that we must be prepared all the time and in fact we have perfected our defense structure against any enemy offensive," the journal asserted, "But what is important is to turn to the offensive from the defensive at the opportune moment, for such is the secret of a successful campaign."

Enemy Strategy Feeble

The Tokyo Shimbun took up the enemy's failure in the Indo-Burmese operations and points to the dubiousness of their strategy as the main cause of their complete inability to meet the attacks of the combined Forces of the Japanese and Indians. The paper also revealed the enemy's plotting against the Chungking regime and the existing friction between them and declared that their present disunity of purpose and views conclusively demonstrate that the enemy's declared object of "advance to Tokyo" was only a hazy dream detached from any real possibility. In another editorial, the same daily touched upon the advance of the combined Japanese and Indian Forces toward Imphal and Bose's second statement, and urged the Indian populace to rise against the British to secure their glorious independence because, the paper said, the present will be the only opportunity for them to realize their long-cherished aim.

The Mainichi compared the progress of the War in East Asia and Europe and concluded that although peculiarities were seen in each, the course of total war was the same for both. The same paper urged the Government to adopt drastic war measures in order to act in advance of any condition due to the progress of the war. The Yomiuri-Hochi dwelt on the importance in wartime of the native trait of courtesy for the people of Japan, stating that it was an object of admiration by Western people and urged the nation to take pride in this racial virtue. Such an editorial as this is in sharp contrast to the enemy press which endorses the inhuman acts committed by their soldiers on the field or battle, thereby incurring the enmity of the world.

The Nippon Sangyo Keizai warned the people concerning the present strategy of the United States naval forces in the inner South Seas, by pointing to the great speed with which the American task forces have been repeating attacks on Japanese possessions in the central Pacific in their island-to island strategy.

Warning the peoples of Greater East Asia against the insidious propaganda of the Anglo-Americans regarding the present Indian campaign, the Asahi appealed to the Asiatic peoples to trust one another and advance to final victory until the enemy nations are completely crushed in their inordinate ambition to subjugate Asia.

In another editorial, the same journal clarified the nature of the Indian independence movement and the significance of the statement of Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Free India, and concluded with the words, "What is paramount is that the Indians should go ahead with their program of securing independence and of reconstructing their own land. Thus, they can prove to the world that the declared purpose of the Azad Hind Fauj to advance to New Delhi is not a fairy tale," as has been claimed by the enemy. This same statement is characterized by the Mainichi as "a historic document of stupendous importance." Pointing to Bose's words that the Provisional Government of Azad Hind is the only lawful government of India, the journal stated that the Provisional Government, by virtue of this statement, has become a full-fledged belligerent government.

The Yomiuri-Hochi commented upon the Tass report on the intrusion of the Chungking troops into Outer Mongolia and the subsequent clash. The paper is convinced that the incident is of such nature that it will not be repeated in the future. As reason for this the journal explained that the Anglo-Saxons who have been very anxious to prevent any conflict between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party because of their own interests, will not tolerate a repetition of such an incident and therefore will do their utmost to prevent Chungking from taking a similar action in the future.

The Tokyo Shimbun reported on the problem of the Jewish immigration to Palestine which expired on March 31 as provided by the British White Paper. After explaining that the existing feud between the Jews and Arabs over this problem is due to the encouragement and support given by Jewish capitalists who are surrounding President Roosevelt, the journal pointed out that the Arabs were about to be sacrificed by the Jewish financiers upon the altar of Anglo-Saxon imperialism and predicted an aggravation of the already complicated situation in the anti-Axis camp on Western Asia.

As regards the European issues, the Mainichi commented upon the recent reorganization of the Badoglio regime and stressed the existing differences between Britain, as explained in Churchill's radio speech, and the Moscow Government. The journal concluded with the ironical words: "Premier Churchill may have had some misconception about the issue he discussed. We are awaiting with interest his revision of his recent statement."

The Tokyo Shimbun devoted two editorials to the political offensives of the Soviets. In the one entitled, "The Teheran Conference and after," the paper stated that if the events that took place after the Teheran Conference betrayed the resolutions reached at that meeting, the Anglo-Americans had a perfect right to lodge a protest against the Soviet Union, and wondered why they had been showing a submissive attitude toward Moscow, despite their judgement that such a breach had been made by the latter. The paper supposes that such an attitude comes from the existence of some fundamental difference among the three leading anti-Axis nations that cannot be solved purely by diplomacy. The journal's concluding remark was, "It is indeed ironical that Britain's utilitarianism and America's plutocracy are proving fetters to their own inordinate ambitions."

In the other editorial entitled, "The extension of Soviet Influence in Southern Europe," the same daily gave prominence to the demand made by the Italian Communist Party that its leader be permitted to enter the Badoglio government as Minister of Labor and that the Tito regime be recognized as the official government of Jugoslavia, and laid stress on the advance of Communist influence in North Africa and South Europe. The paper predicted that the rivalry between Communism and Democracy in both Europe and Africa would give rise to a complicated and delicate state of affairs in future on the war fronts in these territories.

In commenting on the British coal miners' strike, the Yomiuri-Hochi prophesied that the aggravation of this disnute would result in Britain's greater dependency on the United States as the former's industrial power will be weakened and she will have to rely on the assistance of the United States. "With the progress of the war," the paper said, "Britain has really become one of the states of America."

The Mainichi dwelt on the problem of Argentina and declared that the United States policy of Latin American domination had struck a rock in the form of Argentina. The journal asserted that the United States was taking advantage of the current world war in imposing its imperialistic designs upon the nations of the western hemisphere but that she had met in Argentina an unexpected opposition and that some untoward development may take place in the relations of the two countries in the near future.

East Asia Round-Up

More Castor Beans

Special

MANILA, April 10.—The increased production of castor beans throughout the islands has been decided by the authorities in consideration of the growing demand for this product as a material to manufacture lubricating oil.

Gives Easter Message

Special

MANILA, April 10.—Guglielmo Piani, Apostolic delegate to the Philippines, in an Easter Sunday message yesterday declared: "I send my best wishes to all Catholics in Greater East Asia praying to our Redeemer that he may grant to all peace and prosperity that he promised to all those who follow his divine gospel and practice his divine law."

Good Agricultural Output

Special

DJAKARTA, April 10.—Bodjonegoro Province in East Java has registered a 53 per cent increase in agricultural output during the past one year over the preceding year.

Community Granaries Set

Special

PATI, April 10.—A system of maintaining community granaries in rural villages against emergency will be introduced in Pati Province, Java, with each village to maintain a community warehouse for grains especially rice. Also every member of the Java Service Association within the province will contribute one quintal of rice to the granaries.

Recruiting Chinese Policemen

Special

SHONAN, April 10.—The Police Bureau of the Shonan Special Municipality has launched a drive to recruit Chinese policemen to augment its police force. Recently, a group of Shantung Chinese were recruited for the police force and sent to Johore Bharu for special training.

38 Schools Opening

Special

MANILA, April 10.—Thirty-eight additional schools will soon open in Rizal Province to accommodate at least 4,000 more children this coming academic year.

Horse Show Decided

Special

MANILA, April 10.—A parade and a horse show will be held on April 12 at Luneta Park in celebration of the National Horse Day sponsored by the Bureau of Animal Industry.

MONGOLIAN FEALTY LAUDED BY OHASHI

Race Has Not Lost Spirit Of Loyalty, Says a Former Foreign Vice-Minister

Declaring that the Mongolians were the most loyal people in the world to those in whom they believe, Chuichi Ohashi, former Foreign Vice-Minister, writing in the Tokyo Shimbun on this outstanding racial characteristic of the Mongolian people, said that it was due to this supreme spirit of undeviating faith and loyalty that had built the great Mongolian Empire of Genghis Khan's days.

Mr. Ohashi was appointed supreme adviser to the Mengchiang Government two and a half years ago. Although he resigned his post after a short period of service, he says that the confidence and trust shown in him by the people of Mongolia have not undergone the slightest change. In this world prone to be replete with instances of inconsistency and faithlessness, the steadfast loyalty of the Mongolians has struck deeply into Mr. Ohashi's heart.

"From ancient times the Mongolian race was small in number. At the time of Genghis Khan's death, the total military force did not exceed 138,000 men. It is one of the wonders of history how Genghis Khan was able to build up that vast Mongolian Empire with such a small force," writes Mr. Ohashi.

"The remarkable personality of Genghis Khan," he continued, "is, of course, responsible for this. But to me it seems that another factor which played an important part is the loyalty of the Mongolian people.

"When Genghis Khan invaded Central Asia, it is said that his son-in-law, in command of an army unit, violated the orders against pillaging. The breaking of this order would ordinarily have been punishable by death, but Genghis Khan demoted his son-in law to the rank of an ordinary soldier. Despite this dishonor, the son-in-law served his master with unchanging loyalty until he met a valiant death as a common soldier," related Mr. Ohashi.

"On his deathbed, Genghis Khan gathered his family and followers around him and mapped out for them the strategy for the conquest of China, saying, 'The fundamental quality of any matter lies in its perfection. Do not forget this, whatever you do.' Adhering to the great Genghis' admonitions, his sons and grandsons conquered four-fifths of the known world," said Mr. Ohashi. He went on:

"It was the firm belief of the great Mongolian leader that the strength of the Mongolian people sprang from their nomadic life with its few temptations and attachments to material riches to undermine the indigenous virtues of loyalty, simplicity, and vigor. His one fear for the future of the Mongolian Empire was that those following him would eventually come to lead a life of decadent extravagance. Soon after the establishment of the capital in Peking by Kublai Khan, the virility of the Mongolian Empire succumbed to the degenerating influences of the Chinese civilization.

"Although the Mongolians roaming the vast plains of Central Asia today are small in number, they have not lost their spirit of loyalty, which promises to furnish the propelling power in the attainment of Mongolian unity. There are other races in this world, probably blessed with other commendable racial attributes, but without loyalty no nation is worth the name. This has been proved in the case of the Jewish people. The Mongolian Empire of the past clearly testifies to the fact that with a forceful and capable leader, the Mongolia of today will again be resurrected as a vigorous, puissant nation."

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ONE set of York adjustable ball bearing Olympic standard barbell, weight 400 lbs. Also adjustable dumbell, each weight 80 lbs to 100 lbs. Health & Strength magazine, back number (1935-1941). Box 904, Nippon Times, Kobe.

PORTABLE typewriter in good working condition, preferably new. Reply Box 469, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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Instruction Wanted

GERMAN lessons wanted by Japanese reporter in exchange for Japanese, from English-speaking German. Box 470, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Lost

SMALL male dog, since middle March, with long silky hair. Color: head and legs fair, back and short tail grey. Good reward. Moto, 234 Yamate-cho, Yokohama.

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1944

The Famine in Southern Italy

Despite the denial a few days ago by United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull of a serious food and economic condition in the Anglo-American occupied territory in Southern Italy, a series of reports emanating from the anti-Axis countries themselves confirms the existence of a sweeping famine in that area. The latest blunt disclosure is made by Frank Cervasi in an article written for the American weekly Collier's which reveals again the cold-blooded inhumanity of the Anglo-American countries.

The article charges that the officials of the Allied Military Government in the Occupied Territories have been guilty of serious and often deliberate bungling in the performance of their duties. How utterly irresponsible they are is epitomized in a statement made by one of the AMGOT officials who said that he could not see "why the devil the American taxpayers should pay the bill to feed these people here." The failure of the AMGOT to supply food to the hungry population is obviously serious, for the article discloses that in the Naples region alone the amount of flour supplied to its 5,500,000 inhabitants during the three months of October, November and December was only 15,500 tons when a minimum of 26,000 tons is required every month. In other words, the anti-Axis countries only provided less than 20 per cent of the flour needed by the Italian people in the seized areas!

By their deliberate negligence to furnish foodstuffs and other primary necessities to the people of Southern Italy, the anti-Axis countries have also brought on another dreaded economic specter into the midst of a suffering population—inflation. Not only have the Anglo-American countries let loose a gush of currency that should have been withheld in a country already drained of vital commodities and food in order that the remaining, meager supply of materials may be available for the civilian inhabitants, but they have also ransacked public and private Italian warehouses and confiscated or requisitioned valuable cereals and other materials.

In the eyes of mankind, this bleak desolate famine in Southern Italy consciously brought to pass by the United States and Britain must constitute a serious indictment against all the professed aims of these countries. They are obviously not fighting to alleviate the economic misery of people lesser blessed in material abundance nor are they battling for a world free from want. These nations are leaving only devastation and impoverishment in their wake, leaving the people in the occupied territory to grovel in a shell-pocked, ravaged land when the anti-Axis nations have the means at their command to remedy the situation. Their promises to Badoglio have been conveniently forgotten, like all their pledges to Czechoslovakia, Poland, Greece, Jugoslavia and other countries. Such is the nature of the retribution which has befallen Italy and which will befall any nation that compromises its independence for Anglo-American domination.

Labor Service for Students

Some four million Japanese students will be available for the nation's industrial effort as the result of the systematization of student labor service by the Ministry of Education, the notice of which was sent to the heads of all educational institutions on April 1. With this action of the Education Ministry, the wartime structure for student labor service has been completed.

Student labor service, always enthusiastically contributed, has thus now been placed on a more fully organized, clear-cut, uniform system than ever before to produce the highest of efficiency. With the adoption of a standardized system, student labor service has been integrated as one wing of the nation's mighty war structure and will certainly contribute in no small measure to the consolidation of the already formidable Japanese fighting power. The recent decision of the Ministry of Education is of singular importance for the nation's war effort and for the students themselves.

In view of the great importance of science in the conduct of war, learning and war are by no means unrelated. And when the war has reached a decisive stage as now, the whole energies of a people should be concentrated on the direct means and objects of war prosecution. With the students of military age already having gone to the front lines of battle, leaving their studies behind them, it is appropriate that those who are still in schools should be mobilized for labor service in war plants in order to take active part in increasing the nation's ability to deal still greater blows upon the enemy.

In the newly formulated standard of labor service, the Government is trying to reconcile education and labor. While such a reconciliation undoubtedly will be difficult to accomplish, the fact that the Government is facing this problem realistically bespeaks well for the real concern which it is maintaining in the interests of the students themselves. Admittedly a factory is not a school, nor should it be one. For if the factory is turned into a school it would have dire effects on industrial output. It is therefore necessary for the students, when they go to the factories, to regard themselves not as pursuers of learning but as simple workers and as vital cogs in the wheel of the nation's gigantic war machine. It is the opinion of some that if efficiency is to be stressed, teaching should be suspended for the time being so that the students will be able to devote all their time and energy toward the production of war supplies. The Government, however, is carefully directing its efforts toward avoiding such a drastic move and is trying to bring about a parallel progress in both learning and industrial output. In doing so the Government rightly shows its deep solicitude for the welfare and advancement of all elements concerned.

One of the vital points, upon which hinges the successful and effective development of student labor service, is the attitude and policy of the factories toward the students who enter them. Certainly no coddling, special treatment should be given the students but care should be exercised by those in charge of the work that the attitude of the factories be fully compatible with the burning patriotism brought by the students. Everything must be considered rationally and the operations carried out smoothly so that the students may be able to show their maximum efficiency and also have vigor and initiative for a further pursuit of knowledge. Most of the students have vigorous health and a certain degree of scientific knowledge so that with proper guidance they will without doubt contribute tremendously toward the increasing of war production. Just as their fellows are distinguishing themselves in the fighting lines today, the four million students who are about to serve on the equally vital industrial front will certainly display their splendid abilities to the full. The care which the Government is taking to insure this result contributes another proof of the limitless power of Japan to maintain her power unimpaired in the face of whatever demands the exigencies of war may make.

A Year Ago Today

April 11, 1943

Lieutenant-General Shizuichi Tanaka, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in the Philippines, in his speech delivered during the celebrations at Luneta Park, Manila this morning on the first anniversary of the fall of the Bataan Peninsula declared that the independence Japan is promising the Philippines is not mere nominal independence such as the United States has been promising all along but real independence which the Filipinos must strive to attain by their own efforts. Citing Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's declaration on January 28, this year, that Japan promises independence to the Philippines in the near future, Lieutenant-General Tanaka said, "The resolve to be made by you Filipinos on this occasion of the first anniversary of the fall of Bataan must be to fight for the cause of independence."

* * *

Anti-Axis air forces have lost 100 planes in their blind raids on western Germany since April 4, while the German forces lost only 13, it was announced today.

* * *

Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, who arrived in Saigon on April 9 from Japan by air, today made arrangements with Shigenori Tashiro, Chief of the Saigon branch of the Japanese Ambassadorial Office, and other authorities concerned for the establishment of a cultural hall in Saigon.

* * *

With the arrival of General Georges Catroux, de Gaullist high commissioner for Lebanon, in London yesterday, the de Gaullists held a conference today to hear Catroux's report on his interview with General Henri Giraud.

Epochal East Asia Rail Plans

Perfection of Transportation Network Is Essential Prerequsite to Industrial Program

By NOBORU YUMOTO
(From the Kagaku Shicho)

In laying down a really efficient industrial program for the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region, it is of prime importance to take the problem of communication into careful consideration, for it would be impossible to ensure production on the desired scale without providing adequate transportation facilities. That is to say, the perfection of the network of transportation is an essential prerequisite for the establishment of an industrial program commensurate with the requirements of the new age.

Although Japan and the major portion of the Southern Region are insular, China, Manchoukuo, Thailand and many other territories within the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region are essentially continental countries, so that the adequate development of Greater East Asiatic resources would be impossible unless land transportation facilities are first provided on an adequate scale. Of all means of land transportation there has been a remarkable progress in the motorcar traffic, but since the railway service is by far the more important in transportation over long distances and in large quantities, it is hardly necessary to say that the improvement of the railway transport is indispensable to the really efficient development of resources and for the formulation of industrial plans.

Investigation Must Be Made

In short, in the construction of New East Asia an elaborate investigation must be made into the conditions of all parts within the Common Prosperity Region as to their respective positions as zones for the production of resources or factory zones and supply zones or demand zones in respect of all individual commodities, with a view to constructing a really efficient railway network.

China is the largest continental country of the world, and it stands in particular need of many railways for the development of its resources. The late Dr. Sun Yat-sen had in mind a 100,000-mile railway network plan, but the total length of the railways actually in existence in that country is only 12,000 kilometers, which makes a poor contrast with India, the total length of the railways of which is some 70,000 kilometers. Nor can it be said that Thailand, French Indo-China, Burma, the East Indies or the Philippines possess extensive railway facilities.

I have always advocated the construction of a trans-Central Asia railway. This railway is, according to my idea, to have Paotow in Mengchiang for its eastern terminus. It is to go into Sinkiang Province by way of Kanchow and Hsiaochow of Kansu Province, then, running along the so-called South Tienshan Route from Hami, is to enter Afghanistan across the Pamir Plateau via Kashgar, emerge into Iran by way of Kabul, go into Iraq through Teheran and finally reach Bagdad where it is to become connected with the so-called 3-B railway which leads to Berlin.

The distance from Paotow to Bagdad is 8,000 kilometers, while the railway already in operation between Bagdad and Berlin has a total length of 5,000 kilometers and that between Tokyo and Paotow 4,000 kilometers, making a total length of 17,000 kilometers. In the event of the completion of the projected submarine railway between Shimonoseki and Fusan, it is believed that the total distance can be covered in seven days. The construction of this trans-Central Asia railway will thus prove an epoch-making event in the history of world communication. In magnitude and in importance it will surpass the great engineering work in the past for the construction of the Suez or the Panama Canal. It will prove important for the creation of a new world order or the Common Prosperity Region of the world rather than for the construction of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region. No railway so important culturally, politically or strategically, has ever been built.

Will Become Restricted

It goes without saying that as submarines and aircraft make greater progress in future, wartime transportation by sea will become more drastically restricted, with the natural result that the defense of countries depending on sea transportation exclusively for the supply of goods will grow more vulnerable. As one means of coping with such a contingency, a plan is claiming attention in some quarters for the construction of a railway connecting Tokyo or Fusan with Shonan. Under this plan, it is intended to build new lines between Liuchow in the center of Kwangsi Province and Dong Dang on the border of French Indo-China (500 kilometers) and between Saigon and Pnom-Penh on the River Mekong (400 kilometers), so as to connect organically the railways with a total length of 9,200 kilometers—3,281 kilometers between Fusan and Hankow, 1,602 kilometers between Hankow and Dong Dang (via Hengyang and Liuchow), 2,700 kilometers between Dong Dang and Bangkok and 1,750 kilometers between Bangkok and Shonan. In order to connect these railways for through traffic, it is necessary to put all the lines concerned on the standard gauge system. At present, the railways operating between Fusan and the border of French Indo-China are of the standard gauge of 4.8½ feet; those in French Indo-China are of the same narrow gauge as in Japan and those in Thailand and Malai are on the meter gauge system.

In the event of the inauguration of this through railway traffic, it would be easy to transport to Fusan by land 15,000,000 tons of materials from the Southern Regions a year by a single track. The same amount of goods could then likewise be transported to the Southern Regions from Japan without fear of attacks from submarines and aircraft.

Besides the above-mentioned trans-Central Asia railway and the Fusan-Shonan railway, it is absolutely necessary for Japan to construct a submarine railway between Shimonoseki and Fusan. By building this undersea line, a safe and speedy connection can be ensured in time of peace between Japan and the Asiatic Continent and Japan's defense can be put on a secure basis in wartime.

The submarine railway tunnel between Shimonoseki and Fusan, when completed, will be of a total length of about 200 kilometers. As a few islands lie between the two points, the tunnel to be built will be of several sections, the longest one being about 50 kilometers. The work itself will not be so difficult as was originally imagined. According to the investigations made by the authorities concerned, it is believed that the entire work can be completed in 15 to 20 years at a total expenditure of ¥2,000,000,000.

In order to obviate dangers to sea transportation in time of war, other submarine railways are expected to be built between Shonan and Sumatra and Sumatra and Java abroad, and at home between the mainland and Shikoku, between the mainland and the Hokkaido, and between the Hokkaido and Karafuto. The tunnelling works involved are within the realm of possibility if Japan's advanced engineering technique is brought to bear.

Improvement of Rolling Stock

In connection with railway construction, the problem of increasing railway transportation capacity will press for careful study. In considering this problem, special attention ought to be directed to the improvement of rolling stock, locomotives in particular, and the widening of the gauge. So long as the gauge is left as it is, there will necessarily be limits to an increase in the capacity of transportation resulting from the improvement of locomotives. Hence the necessity of giving special attention to the change of the gauge.

The standard gauge of 4.8½ feet now in general use in the railways of the world was by no means adopted as the result of a painstaking study. It was adopted when the first railway was laid between Stockton and Darlington in 1825 simply because the British horse tramway then in operation happened to be of this gauge. This led to the general adoption of the same gauge in railways in many countries. Thus, it will be seen that if this gauge is now generally adopted, it is not because it is the best one; the fact is rather that it is in general application merely by force of habit. The matter of gauge therefore deserves re-examination.

The trans-Central Asia railway, the Fusan-Shonan railway and the submarine railway between Shimonoseki and Fusan, to which reference has been made will prove of great importance in establishing the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region, and if these railways are to fulfil their functions properly, it is very important that they should adopt a wide gauge.

The laying of the trans-Central Asia railway, the Fusan-Shonan railway, and the Shimonoseki-Fusan submarine railway will mark a great epoch in the history of railway construction, and in connection with their construction, a remarkable reform ought to be introduced in railway building technique. It is well for Japan to rise to the occasion and resort to bold measures. Instead of being influenced by immediate economic considerations into a shortsighted course of action, the authorities concerned must decide in favor of a rational and idealistic gauge in the permanent interest of the world.

RESIGNATION OF EDEN IN THE BALANCE

Lack of Initiative and Vigor Causes Unpopularity

By OUR FOREIGN EDITOR

Although latest dispatches are to the effect that the resignation of British Foreign Secretary R. Anthony Eden from his post has been shelved for the time-being, the problem still remains unsolved, as may be gathered from the following facts.

Hitherto Eden had been often in difficulties to solve diplomatic issues, and although not generally supposed to be especially capable of coping with them, the British people tolerated him because of their conservatism and their belief that a shifting of the Foreign Minister was not opportune. But they have apparently changed their minds, and it is now generally believed that he will resign sooner or later.

His unpopularity, however, is not of a recent origin. Though criticized for his diplomatic failures in the past, he had managed to retain his post because of his strong power within the Conservative Party, and his tenacity and smoothness in carrying on diplomatic dealings. But he utterly lacked the vigor and pushing spirit needed against the more robust diplomacy of other countries, the Soviet Union in particular. In fact he was a sort of a necessary evil in British official circles. But that was when Britain's diplomatic stand was comparatively easy.

With the intensification of international affairs in which Britain has increasingly found herself in deeper waters, it dawned upon the British people that the slow motion and opportunism evinced by Eden's diplomacy were utterly inadequate for the occasion, and that he is incapable of saddling Britain on a firm diplomatic policy in solving various perplexing problems, such as the Polish problem, the Yugoslavian issue, the recognition of the De Gaulle regime and of the Badoglio regime by the Soviet Union, and the proposed split of the Italian fleet among the leading Powers of the anti-Axis camp.

Overshadowed Eden

The unflinching and daring advance of Soviet diplomacy in European affairs has not only overshadowed Eden's existence as a diplomat but also had its crushing effect on his career. His submissiveness and lack of initiative presented a feeble comparison with the bold and drastic tactics of the Soviets even in the eyes of the British public. Thus, have emanated the reports that he will resign his present post.

On the other hand, it is more than a truism that he alone is not to blame for the feeble diplomacy of his nation. Britain herself has come to occupy an inferior and insignificant position in world politics in recent years, and certainly Eden alone is not responsible for this state of affairs. It is a matter of common knowledge that Britain has lost her international prestige as expiation for past imperialistic crimes. That she should face her present plight is inevitable. The war leaders of Britain know themselves the inevitability of the divine punishment, and therefore have attempted to alleviate the burden by shifting it partly on the United States. The Atlantic Charter was adopted with such an intention on the part of Britain. By endorsing this empty instrument, the United States was supposed to share Britain's responsibility for her wrongs. Britain has also been using the Soviet Union for a similar purpose, spurring her on to fight against Germany. But now she is dismayed at the advance of Soviet diplomacy in European affairs.

It has been reported that Lord Beaverbrook may succeed Eden. But whoever takes up the diplomatic post of Britain, the result will be the same, so long as that country occupies its present position of diplomatic weakness. The problem lies not in personality but in the immensity of crimes committed by Britain in the past against humanity and against God.

Fruits of Wisdom

Like a morning dream, life becomes more and more bright the longer we live, and the reason of everything appears more clear. What has puzzled us before seems less mysterious, and the crooked paths look straighter as we approach the end.—Richter.

* * *

Of ten infants, destined for different vocations, I should prefer that the one who is to study through life should be the least learned at the age of twelve.—Tissot.

* * *

The highest wisdom is continual cheerfulness; such a state, like the region above the moon, is always clear and serene.—Montaigne.

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He is a good man whose intimate friends are all good, and whose enemies are decidedly bad.—Lavater.

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A useless life is only an early death.—Goethe.

The Meiji Restoration

Movement Was Carried Out as Measure Against Western Oppression and Danger of Aggression

Editor's Note: In order to understand Japan's position today and the true meaning of the War of Greater East Asia, one must have a full grasp of the significance of the Meiji Restoration. Present-day Japan can be understood only against the background of this great historic event. The late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the father of the Chinese revolution, attached importance to the study of the Meiji Restoration, and it can hardly be denied that the grand national reform of Japan cast a tremendous influence on the Chinese revolution. The following is the substance of an article contributed by Dr. Shigeo Inobe to the magazine Gakusei to Rensei under the title of "The Significance of the Meiji Restoration."

Upon the dawn of the Meiji era, the Japanese people, in obedience to the August Will of the Emperors Komei and Meiji and in close unity, succeeded in clarifying the national polity and establishing prosperity and military power for the country in defense against contempt by foreign countries. This, in a nutshell, was the Meiji Restoration.

The situation confronting the country prior to the Restoration can be grasped from the tocsin issued by the Emperor Komei: "Our country, held in contempt by foreign nations, now faces the peril of aggression by them. Seriously concerned over the situation, We are anxious to rehabilitate the declining national power and insure national safety." The Emperor Meiji gave the injunction: "We desire to set the mind of Our predecessor at ease by restoring the Imperial Rule and demonstrating the national prestige abroad."

Resist Alien Contempt

It is clear from this that the motive and aim of the Meiji Restoration was to resist alien contempt and to save our country from the danger of being held in bondage to Occidental Powers as their colony or quasi-colony.

Japan began to suffer contempt by Western Powers during the reign of the Emperor Komei. It was during the same period that Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry, commanding the powerful United States East Indies fleet, arrived at Uraga and, with the military strength behind him, demanded the opening of our country to foreign intercourse.

Perry visited Japan twice, in the sixth year of Kaei (1853) and the first year of Ansei (1854). His attitude was arrogance itself. He tried to put through the American demand on frequent threats of going to war with Japan in the event of her refusal. On one occasion, he declared, "We are prepared for a war with Japan if she rejects our demand. Fifty American warships are cruising in waters adjacent to Japan, while as many more are held in reserve in California. Once war opens, an armada of 100 warships will arrive on the scene within 20 days." On another occasion, he intimidated the Japanese authorities with: "If Japan refuses to comply, we shall have no alternative but to wage war for which we are fully prepared. America has recently fought Mexico and secured the surrender of its capital. The same fate would befall your country."

The so-called Japanese-American Treaty of Amity was forced on Japan in March, 1854.

Frequently Menaced

The Japanese territory was also frequently menaced. Perry planned the occupation of the Ryukyu Isles and the Ogasawara Group. Russia, not content with occupying the bulk of Chishima and Karafuto, showed designs on Tsushima Island, a key point in the Japan Sea. So did Britain, who with France also had an eye on the Ryukyu Isles. The Ogasawara Islands were finally turned, though temporarily, into an Anglo-American colony. The future of Japan's territorial integrity was indeed alarming.

Evidence can be given aplenty of the aggressive designs of Western Powers against Japan. "Britain, our rival on the sea, has already occupied important points in the East Indies and in the China Sea. America must take countermeasures. Fortunately, Britain still leaves Japan and the Pacific islands untouched. We must seize this opportunity and capture the Ryukyu Islands. This is an urgent necessity." This is part of Perry's recommendation to his home Government. "Karafuto abounds in coal which Russia needs. It is strange that America, while demanding the opening of Japan to foreign intercourse, has done nothing with Karafuto, which we must occupy without delay." This is part of a report to the Governor of Siberia from a Russian marine corps who was charged with the duty of occupying Karafuto.

"Britain, already in possession of a sizeable territory in the Orient and doing a flourishing trade, does not necessarily need Japan, but cannot give it up, because there is Russia. The Russian occupation of the whole or even part of the Japanese land would seriously affect British trade and would constitute a menace to the Pacific and even to Australia. Britain could not stand idly by to see Japan partitioned by other Powers," said a British minister to Japan in his recommendation to his home Government. The idea of a partitioning of Japan was even in the minds of foreign envoys then.

Enjoined Bolstering Defense

Undoubtedly, the Emperor Komei referred to these menacing signs when He warned that Japan was in peril of foreign aggression. Seriously concerned over the peril, He enjoined on the Shogunate Government on frequent occasions to bolster defense, but the Bakufu was hardly equal to the task.

In the meantime, thinking people in the country, imbued with patriotism and taking to heart the injunctions of the Emperors Komei and Meiji, initiated the Loyalist movement. The movement took two forms, one as a campaign for the emancipation of Asia and the other as a drive for the tightening of national defense.

China shared Japan's lot of oppression by Occidental Powers. Far-sighted people in Japan were sincerely desirous of China's awakening and of Sino-Japanese collaboration in the defense of Asia. This desire grew into advocacy for a Sino-Japanese alliance and even a Sino-Japanese-Korean alliance, but the Shogunate lacked the ability to bring that about.

The national polity of Japan means that the Emperor in person rules over the myriads of His subjects. Both for the vindication of the national polity and for the administration of State affairs, it was found absolutely necessary that an era of personal rule by the Emperor should be ushered in. Thus was started the movement for the restoration of the Imperial Rule.

The object of the restoration of the Imperial Rule was to abolish the Shogunate Government, to establish personal rule by the Emperor and, under His August Virtue, to attain prosperity and military defense for the country and make its prestige felt abroad. These national aspirations could not have been realized without vindicating the national polity and establishing an era of personal rule by the Emperor. Hence our patriots gave preference to the clarification of the polity to which the task of securing national prosperity and military defense was subordinate. In other words, the Imperial Rule Restoration Movement in its early stage was an out-and-out Loyalist movement.

Many Died for Cause

The Loyalist movement was directed, at the beginning, to the overthrow of the Shogunate Government. Many a patriot laid down his life for the cause. Finally, the Shogunate was awakened to the realization that its existence was contrary to the national polity and detrimental to the progress of national fortunes. So Shogun Yoshinobu, the 15th Shogun, surrendered power to the Imperial Family and obtained the sanction of the Emperor Meiji on October 14 in the third year of Keio (1867).

With the Imperial sanction granted for the surrender of power by the Shogunate, the country was restored to its true form and the restoration of the Imperial Rule accomplished.

Shortly thereafter, on December 9 in the same year, the Emperor Meiji proclaimed the restoration of the Imperial Rule and decreed that "He in person would administer State affairs and lay the foundations for the rehabilitation of the national prestige in accordance with the Will of the Emperor Jimmu." Thus dawned the Restoration of the Meiji.

Throughout the Meiji era, the Japanese Government and people united as one man strove for the rehabilitation of the national prestige, with their efforts concentrated on the attainment of prosperity and military strength with the object of repulsing foreign oppression. As the national fortunes and military strength rose, the country freed herself from the menacing influences of foreign Powers and firmly established national security for the future. This great achievement is the Restoration of the Meiji.

After all is said and done, the Restoration of the Meiji was carried out as a measure of national self-defense against oppression and the danger of aggression by Western Powers. Had it not been for the Imperial reign which is co-eval with heaven and earth, the national task of repulsing foreign oppression would have been attended by far greater difficulties. That the task was performed with full success was due entirely to the restoration of the Imperial Rule and to the Imperial Virtue. Herein lies the great significance of the Restoration of the Meiji.